RICHMOND, VA

Friday Morning, October 9, 1846. The Washington Union continues to harp upon the

foreign demand for bread-tuffs. "Prominent among ine causes of this prosperity of our agricultural interests," says the Union, "stands the Tariff of 1846." And yet that Tariff will not even go into operation until De-We take the above from the Whig; and yet that paper, soon after the passage of the new Tariff, and before we had heard of its effects in Europe, referred to the continued low prices of the good effects of the commercial reforms here of success: and in England. The Whig itself put forth the argument, which was cordially endorsed by the National Intelligencer. It first raised the issue, which it now ridicules-and because the Union and the Democratic press throw back the argument, meet the issue tendered by the Whig, and point to the improved prices of produce as consequent, to a certain degree, upon the opening of the British ports and the reduction of our own Tariff, we are charged with an attempt to gull the people. The people will weigh all the circumstances deliberately, and, we feel convinced, that they will find nothing in recent events to recommend a restoration of the "Whig Tariff of

warmest Whigs cast their votes. We shall not now re-argue the question. We are willing to leave it to time to decide whether the two great commercial events in this country and England operating together, will not be of essential benefit to the United States. We cannot see how any man can reasonably doubt that the increase of the prices of breadstuffs is greatly owing to the repeal of the British corn-laws and to the relaxation of our own rigid system. Can any one contend, that the removal of heavy duties from any article will not admit that article upon better terms, and that its increased consumption will not elevate the prices? Suppose the enormous duties imposed upon our tobacco in England to be removed or essentially reduced, no one can deny that the quantity admitted into her ports will be greater and the price be raised. The people can afford to consume more and pay a larger price, because it is not loaded with a heavy burthen. Do not the Whigs themselves protest against the reduction of our own duties by the new Tariff, because it will admit more foreign goods for our consumption, and is not this very effect now operating, under the repeal of the British corn laws? The British people then, can afford to purchase more of our produce, because the heavy duties have been reduced, and also because, under our reduced Tariff, they will be enabled to sell us more of their manufactures, and be better provided with the means of buying what we send them. Giving, then, all due credit to the failure of the crops in Europe, we are surprised to see an attempt made, for party effect, to strip the concurrent free trade measures, on both sides of the Atlantic, of every vestige of influence, in producing a rise of prices. Look at the article of Indian Corn. Though a year ago there was a failure of putato and other crops, but little of our great staple, Indian Corn, was exported-As soon as the British duties were taken off, every vessel bound to England was freighted with this valuable grain-and the effect we see in the increased price it bears. The Paris correspondent of the Charleston Courier communicates the following extract from a late English paper, as not unwelcome intelligence to the graingrowing States. It will be seen that it gives much credit to the repeal of the British cornlaws, which our Tariffites pretend to ridicule:

"We are informed-and we raty on the vers ty of our informant and his means of acquiring correct advices—that two hundred and fitty vessels have been chartered to proceed to the Black Sea. Mediterranean, Portugal, Azores, U. States and even to Patagonia, for cargoes of Indian corn; so that we trust the failure of the potato crop will be mitigated in its consequences, through the instrumentality of the corn law amendment act. Nay, we hope that good may be educed from evil, and that our working classes, once tamiliarised with nutritious diet, may never fall back on the potato, which is a vile esculent."

The New York Evening Mirror, a literary and neutral paper, puts the question in a strong light. Its calm views cannot but meet the sanction of the country. After stating it to be undeviable that the late news from Europe tends greatly to strengthen the hands of the free traders, both abroad and at home, it adds:

"The effect of this state of things on the antiprohibitory measures of our own administration, will not be less favorable. The immense agricultural interest-the ruling interest in the country, whenever it chooses to take its own affairs into its own hands—will be abundantly satisfied. The new tariff will have the credit of that which is in part due to circumstances. We say, in part due to circumstances; for, it is undeniable that the agricultural interest of the country is much more vorably situated for taking advantage of the scarcily in the European markets. The nations which need our produce have now the where with to pay us, which they would not have had under

This is one benefit of the change to our farmers-that their customers abroad, the consumers of their produce, have the means of paying. A second benefit, and not less marked, is that they will procure more cheaply the articles which they need in exchange for their products. The average reduction by the new tariff, on leading articles, may be taken at 20 per cent., of which, perhaps, twelve per cent, will go to diminution which will form a gain of about a shilling on the dollar in articles affected by the tariff. When we consider that these include cotton and voollen goods, iron, sugar, salt, and other things used in every farmer's family, the gain is seen to

"We predict, therefore, with confidence, that the present conjuncture of circumstances will render the change in the tariff highly popular with the great body of our farmers. We would, there-fore, anew, as we have done before, counsel the protectionists to abandon the idea of any essential change in favor of restriction. The best thing they can do for their own interest, as well as that of the public at large, is to attempt to introduce improvements into the new law, in conformity with its principles. Any attempt to overthrow the principle, will surely be defeated, and in all probability lead to a more extended application of it, if not to the entire abrogation of discriminating protective duties."

COTTON IN INDIA. It has been contended by the friends of a "home market," that our cotton interest was in danger of being injured by the competition of the East Indies. Some time since, the remarkable fact pressly sent over to conduct the cultivation of cotton in the East, that the East Indies were not at all fitted for the production of cotton, and that the experiment was a failure. The English papers received by the overland mail furnish the following striking facts. We have no fears that American cotton will not command the markets

United States:

"BOMBAY MARKET, 18th JULY -Great complaints are made of the cotton trade. We have die?" so often before expressed our opinions that the cotton trade of Western India was undergoing a process of rapid extinction that we have hesita-ted boring our readers with the subject again.— A correspondent, however, has handed us the fol-lowing comparative statement of the exports du-ring the first six months of the last four years. which places the decline in so serious a point of view that we do not hesitate again calling attention to a question of so vital importance to the

January to 30th June, fr To China and Singapore.		To Great	
		Britain.	Total
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
1843,	165,093	133,965	299,058
1844.	120,149	178,326	298 475
1845.	134,824	47,931	182,755
1846.	118,246	28,648	146,894

entire blank; while looking even at those to China our prospects are not much more encouraging.

During the last three years, so far from the deliv-

eries of Bombay cotton at Canton having increased, they exhibit a gradual decline, showing, we cannot but fear, that cheap British manufactures produced from cheap American cotton are de-stroying our trade even there in the raw material. Unless something is done soon, it requires no prophetic vision to foresee that in the course of a few years more we shall have to write of it as a that has ceased to exist. A reduction in the Government Land Tax alone can save it; and we intreat the consideration of the authorities to this matter upon which the welfare of so many

The Whigs are destined to another disappointment in the Empire State. The too violent strug. gles of the two divisions of the Democratic party as to "the rights and wrongs of sections," had fed the Whigs upon hopes of success from our divisions. But the late Democratic Convention has smoothed the waves of discord, and all branches individuals selected to carry out their principles. As long as we practise upon the maxim of principles above men, and contend against the Whigs instead of quarrelling among ourselves, the Deproduce here, and exultingly asked where were bany Atlas presents the following bright prospect

THE RESPONSE OF THE DEMOCRACY.-The De-THE RESPONSE OF THE DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic press is everywhere responding with gratifying unanimity, in the consciousness of strength, and with confident anticipations of victory, to the nominations of Wright and Gardiner. They gladly emerge from a contest respecting candidates and concerning the rights and wrongs of sections, to the more accustomed field of the dispersion of the more accustomed field of the aisenssion of Democratic principles, and the preparation for that close approaching trial which is to determine the question of their permanency.

They look back beyond the altercation of yesterday, to the day when, with the same leaders that are now at our head, they secured the momentum contraction of their permanence. tous, substantial and enduring victory of 1844.-The Democrats of this State have a just pride in the issue of that contest, which enabled N. York to secure a republic for the people, and to name a 1842" against which, however, some thirty of the President for the republic. The candidates are now the same, the cherished principles which inspired the exertions and the sacrifice of that year, the same, the fruits of success no less brillian and substantial.

The Democratic press is already proclaim ing the victory which the Democratic masses are proudly anticipating; and the only question which now divides the Democracy of New York is, how much shall the Democratic majority be increased on that of '44 ?- and shall the evidence of progressive strength and unity be as manifest at the poll as in the action of our convention?

WHEAT LANDS AND COAL LANDS. A Correspondent of the Pennsylvanian writes as follows. We hear much of an alarm as to the mischievous effects of the new Tariff upon coal, and yet, strange enough, coal both here and in Philadelphia is selling higher than a vear ago:

"As the duty on coal appears to be a principal bone of contention, I suggest the following, as one of the plans with which to controvert the Whig cry of low wages to the operatives:
"A farmer who invests 10,000 dollars, tkinks himself well paid, when he clears 1,000 dollars

per annum. "I know an owner of coal lands, who, tro less than 10 000 dollars invested, has an annual income of 12,000 dollars, and has had for some Now, let him be satisfied with double the amount the farmer makes, and he will have 10,-000 dollars to meet the effects (if any) which may be produced by the operation of the Tariff of 16, and to divide among the operatives in the shape of wages.

MORE EVIDENCE.

The Salem (Mas ..) Advertiser, published in the stronghold of the fanatic Phillips, refers to the 'coalition" of the Whigs and Abolitionists of Massachusetts at the late Whig Convention and, in strong and manly language, points out th · platform upon which the New England Democracy bave taken their position:

"The Democracy of New England are hence forth to stand against the party of treason to the laws and Constitution of our Union-the party of he Constitution.

for the glorious government, a Washington, a Franklin, a Jefferson gave to us. "The Whig party will soon rue the day of their coalition with traitors and disunionists; all the rne lovers of their country will abandon them, and each and every section of the nation wh love the Union more than sectional and partizan triumph, will leave them to sink and die in their

infamy. Let the Democracy stand firm for the

CAPT. THORNTON.

victory.

"In compliment to this brave officer" and Virginian "and from a sense of justice to one whose capture has been so often discussed in the newspapers," the Union is publishing the details of his trial, from the original records in the War Department. We have already given the substance of his admirable defence, and his honorable ncquittal. His perilous adventures in the outset had the effect of furnishing intelligence to Gen'l Taylor of the strength and position of the enemy, which was of great value in securing the glorious victories of the 8th and 9th of May.

We shall shortly publish the official proceed-Weston, Lewis County. It is an important question, and the friends of the measure have a right to be heard by the whole State. Joseph Johson, Esq., of Harrison was President A letter in the Whig states that the Convention was addressed by Messrs, George C. Dromgoole, Robt. A. Thompson and others.

The New York Courier has an account of the magnificent ovation given on the 2d September last, to the conductors of the London Times, by a large number of the merchants and other eminent persons of London; the Lord Mayor presiding on the occasion, and Mr. Walter, of the Times, making an able response to a toast complimenting himself and the highly influential journal of which he is the proprietor. The Courier gives the following statement of the cause of this festi-

"The occasion of this unwonted proceeding was the service rendered to the public by that journal, in dragging to light a conspiracy which has It was concocted in 1830, and had for its object the plunder of the principal European bankers to the extent of £1,000,000, by means of circular letters of credit, po porting to be those of Messrs. Ely, Hairfax, Mills & Co. The Times, in some way, became acquainted with the scheme in way, became acquarter with the action in inception, and set on foot, through its numerous agents and correspondents, in all the principal cities of Europe, a thorough investigation of the whole affair. Although great risk was thereby incurred, it at once spread the whole nefarious plot before the world; and continued, at an immense expense, to collect testimony upon it which Mas atterwards used with complete success.—
A proposition was at once made by those who had been most benefited to reimburse the immense expense the Times had incurred-but that journal refused to receive it. In October, 1841, at the request of Messrs. Rothschild, Baring and others, the Lord Mayor convened a public meeting, at which a subscription was opened, limited in each case to ten guineas, and £2,770 was immediately raised, sums being sent in from almost every commercial city in Europe and Asia. Of this £1,800 was invested in the purchase of Indies. Some time since, the remarkable fact was developed by the evidence of Americans expressly sent over to conduct the cultivation of scholarships, to be called "The Times Scholars scholarships, to be called "The Times Scholarships," for the benefit of pupils from Christ's Hospital, and the other the City of London School, to Oxford or Cambridge. Two tablets were also purchased and fixed, one in the Royal Exchange and the other in the Times office, having suitable inscriptions, with a brief history of the case."

The Charleston Mercury says pithily, "Mexico now exhibits the strange spectacle of a government The following extract from the papers brought that will not make peace and a people that will not out by this mail, will not be uninteresting in the fight. And yet every body says the rulers would be very willing to come to terms if they were not atraid of the people. Who can explain this rid-

> The Whigs of Harrison county, Va., have nominated Col. A. J. Smith, as the Whig candidate for Congress from that District, subject to the wish of the Whigs of the other counties composing the district.

TROOPS FOR MEXICO .- In consequence of orders received by Friday's mail, Company "K," 3rd Regiment, U. S. A., stationed at Oglethorpe Barracks, left this city, (savs the Savannah Republican) at 12 o'clock, on Saturday last, in the Beaufort District for Charleston, from which place, it is presumed, they will embark for Mexico. This company is under the command of Major Wade, well known to our citizens as a brave and accomplished officer. May he have a brave and accomplished officer. May he have a good crop, as they should, if they meet with any brilliant campaign and return in safety to his reward for their intelligence and hard labor.

Into company the control of the company of the control brave and accomplished officer. May he have a

court, sitting as a court of appeals, Judge Purviance presiding.

Out, sitting as a court of appeals, Judge Purvibe necessary to secure their compliance.

In a december of the Batting of the Battin

"BOW WOW"-"MEW, MEW." The last Union contains the following plearon on the Chinese station. The Chinese may will not familiarize us with their culinary fruits. Their teas are delicious-not so their variegated

"dinner courses." But fashion 's every thing: Interesting letters have been received from on board the United States ship Vincennes, as late as the 5th May. All were well on board, and we are happy to find that the alarming rumors of the ravages of disease on board the squadron, are unfounded. The ship came down from Whampoa to Macao, about the 20th April, and on the 28th one of her officers writes that - "We are now ready for sea, and will get under weigh so soon as the Commodore comes on board. We are bound for a cruise up the coast of China to Japan, and probably to Kamschatka. This wil be doing what no other American man-of-war of the party are now united in the support of the has ever done. We expect to be absent from the party are now united in the support of the has ever done. We expect to be absent from this place about six months, when we will return, take in stores, remain, probably, until after 'China new year,' (at which time great excitement prevails,) and then we hope to set sail for our native land, by way of the Cape of Good mocratic cause will be in the ascendant. The Al. Hope. In the mean time, you will continue to there will be no further occasion.

"The excitement attending the claim of enter-

ing the walls of Canton has died away. Some weeks since, Sir J. Davis had an interview with Keying at the Bogue, it is supposed on this sub-ject; but, as yet, nothing has transpired. I think that a 'Canton mob' has a very strong voice in the cabinet, and it will be some years yet before there is a free ingress and egress to foreigners -After all, curiosity is the only thing to be gratified; all the shops, and all the valuables that foreigners admire are already without the walls, and I cannot perceive any political or commer-cial advantages which will flow from a privilege to which the Chinese seem to have an invincible repugnance. I have spent ten days in Canton, and had the gratification of being invited to a large Chinese dinner and sing-song, which I attended. The sing-song is theatrical; men and women dressed in the most splendid costumes, covered with gold and silver, flourish about, brandishing sticks and swords, singing songs that you cannot comprehend, accompanied all the time by the gong and dozens of other instruments, little less euphonious than the first, if that be possible. It seems to resemble the opera, but I could not form an idea of the plot. Upon the whole, it is both ludicrous and ridiculous; and one might be excited to laughter, were it not for a greater sympathy for the sense of hearing than of sight .-The dinner was given almost exclusively to fo reigners; and am told I that it is the first thing of the kind that has ever come off; and, as it may not be uninteresting, I will endeavor you a description. The invitation (which I enclose for your perusal, being in Chinese*) informed the guests that boats would be in waiting. So about 7 o'clock several officers of the Vincennes found ourselves at the foreign landing embarked, and were soon rowed over the ferry. Or entering the hall, we were most elaborately "chinchined," with gongs, and other noise-making in struments. We ascended a flight of steps, and were received by the heads of the family. The tables were arranged about the room after the fashion of the French-that is, each table accommodated six persons. So soon as we were seated, the host came up to us, carrying in his hand a metal teapot, filled with warm arrack, [a liquor having very much the taste of rum, and ex-clusively used by the higher classes of Chinese.] He filled our cups, holding about a teaspoonful, which we were compelled to drink, making at the same time a bow to our polite host. This done, he was free, so far as we were concerned, for the rest of the evening. Now commenced the dinner. There was an old resident merchant sitting by me, and he gave me the names of the dishes, I am sure I should have never made them out. took down the courses, and will give them to you as they made their appearance. 1, bird's nest soup; 2, pork fat, fried with potatoes; 3, hogs' hoofs; 4 mushroom, stewed; 5, bird's nest salad; 6, giblet soup; 7, kitten hash; 8, fried Irish potatoes; 9, rat hash; 10, tea; 11, shark's fins; 12, fried duck; 13, dog stew; 14, Resolved, That we believe our nation is en-

watermelon seeds seemed to be the greatest favo-rite. We sat until 11 o'clock, when we were ushered out with the same ceremonies with which we were introduced. The performances of the sing-song continued during the whole dinner." *One of the most unique things of the kind we ever saw. It consists of two slips of red paper—one appear-ing to envelope the other, and one of them covered with Chinese characters.

stewed chicken; 15, ham stew; 16, pork stew; 17, fried cucumbers; 18, pate of rats; 19, feline

ragout; 20, ham stewed with pork; 21, sucking

fitted into the former-all the time the tables were

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

We invite the attention of the Democrats of the Goochland Senatorial District to the suggestions of the following communication, in regard to the selection of a successor to the lamented Guerrant. Two Democrats, Mr. Ambler and Dr. Fowler, are already nominated, and it is allimportant that the Democrats should unite upon some one candidate, for we learn that the Whigs will make a considerable effort to carry the District. Though the District is decidedly Democratic, the Whigs may avail themselves of any division of force in our party to slip in a man of their own. There will be no excuse, on our part, ings of the "Right of Way" Convention held at for such an improper result-and we feel called upon to invoke all our friends to diligence, union and harmony. No time should be lost, as it is probable that an election will be ordered early in

> The death of Col. John Guerrant, of the county of Goochland, has created a vacancy in the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Hanover, Louisa, Goochland and Fluvanna— Therefore the duty again devolves upon the Democratic voters of the district to select some in-dividual, upon whom to cast their votes, as his successor-and the question arises how is this selection to be made. We would respectfully suggest, that the voters in each county shall hold meetings on their respective court days in Octo-ber, or at the different precincts, as they may think best, and appoint delegates to convene at some central point and designate some suitable person as a candidate, and, if it will not savor too much of dictation, we would suggest, as the most cenwould take this opportunity of bringing to the no-tice of the voters of the district the claims of Dr. Wm.S. Fowler, of the county of Louisa, who is a gentleman every way qualified, if elected, to less for us to speak of his many qualifications, which recommend him to the consideration of the voters of the district, to many of whom he is well known to be characterized for high moral and intellectual worth. He was born and bred a Democrat, intancy. We have written this without consult-ing the Doctor at all, but have no doubt, if chosen by the Convention, he would consent to become SEVERAL VOTERS OF LOUISA.

VOTE OF INDIANA .- The Indiana State Sentinel gives the total vote of the State as follows:

Whiteomb, Dem.,

Marshall, Whig, Whiteomb's majority,

In respect to the tenure of land, the New York State Convention has determined upon the follow-1st. That all feudal tenures of every description, be abolished; saving and recognizing, however all rents and services certain, which at any

time hertofore have been lawfully created or re-24. That all lands within the State are allodial; and that the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners, according to the nature of their re-

spective estates.

3d. That no lease or grant of agricultural land beyond twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

COLORED VOTERS.-The New York State Convention, after considerable debate, agreed to allow the exciting provision of the Constitution relative to a colored person's vote, to re-main as it is at present, which permits them to vote on a freehold of \$250. Bank charters are

SUGAR CANE.—We are gratified to learn (says the N. O. Delta) that the sugar cane is "jooking up" after the immense rain that has deluged it, almost placing it in the "sere and yellow leaf." The last few days of sunshine has imprussia, proved it very much, and if the army worm that has already attacked it should abandon it, as they Thus

PAY YOUR PENNIES -The question of cents being a legal tender was a few days since decided affirmatively in the Baltimore county be necessary to secure their compliance.

THE "LONE STAR."

Much as we rejoice at the annexation of sant information in regard to the American squad Texas, because of the high moral and political grounds involved, and because of the rebuke to be a great people; but we hope that Free Trade the Northern fanatics and of its wise policy as a weapon of self-defence to the South, we are still more pleased that she has come into the Union the advocate of a scrupulous regard for

the limitations of the Constitutin.

The City of Austin (Texas) New Era urges the people of Texas to look well to the approaching Congressional elections. It tells them that her climate, soil and productions all conspiring to make her an exporting State, no State in the Union has a deeper interest in the principles of Free Trade. To enable her citizens to obtain an equivalent return for their labor, it is important that commerce should be free from the shackles heretolore imposed upon it. The same paper lays down the following sound principles on the subject of Internal Improvements by the General Government. The argument is strongly and honestly presented. No inducement, however inviting, should tempt her to assent to a dangerous and corrupting system of log-rolling, for the South and South West will have to bear

the major part of the burthen: "The internal improvement question, also, we fear, is not entirely settled; but we fondly trust, and believe, that no representative from Texas will ever agree to revive the system, although the tempting offer will be made to clear out the mouths of our rivers, by way of gaining Texas voles in Congress. In addition to the objections of its un-constitutionality, its corrupting tendencies and wasteful expenditures of the public money, Tex-as should be aware that it would inevitably entail upon the country a large public debt, which newst be paid, and the Southern and South-western labor would have to pay it. A di-rect tax is scarcely practicable, and resort would be had to imposts (which, in reality, is a tax upon the grower of exports) to meet it. The South and Southwest furnish nearly all the foreign exports, and the day is not far distant when Texas will export more sugar and cotton than any State in the South. Has she not a powerful motive to induce her to watch with vigilance, and oppose vehemently, the revival of a ystem traught with such baleful consequences to her interests, present and prospective? We offer these crude considerations at this time, under the hope that they may possibly awaken more interest among the people about the elections approaching. It really seems to us that the Texans appear to think hat annexation has removed all necessity of thicking or acting in political matters, while, in fact, it has crea ed new, delicate and complicated relations, which require more than ever their serious and active attention

A WHIG SENATOR LOST Some time ago, (says the Fredericksburg Re-corder,) the Whigs found an occasion of rejoicng in the defeat of the Democracy of N. Hampshire and the election of Col. Joseph Ciliey to the Senate of the United States. This gentleman, on the 12th It, was chairman of a meeting at New Market, N. H., which adopted the folowing resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we believe opposition to the institution of slavery should be made paramount to all other politica questions, and should be held up before the public mind, unincumbered by ther issues, until the whole people give their de cision upon it, and until it becomes the dividing point in our national and State politics.

3. Resolved, That having seen the questions of Internal Improvements, a National Bank, strict construction of the Constitution, the Tariff, and other questions of national policy, made instrumental in securing co-operation in favor of slavery and the slave power, we do henceforth reuse to allow ourselves to be divided in our political action by any difference of opinion on these subjects, and while we invite all to unite with us on the great question of humanity and liberty which agitates our country, we leave each one

minor consequence.

4. Resolved, That we believe our nation is enaged in a cowardly, aggressive and unrighte-ous war on a sister Republic, who should have been taken by the hand and led on to a perfect fruition of liberty, instead of being dismembered

pig; 22, snail pate; 23, snail soup. I tasted the first dish, and became so disgusted that I could for the purpose of slavery.
Is this Whig doctrine? Of course, the Whigs not proceed. They were brought on, one dish at a time, in exquisitely beautiful china bowls, with a top very much resembling a saucer, which such fanaticism. Why then do they hold fellowship with such men as Giddings, Slade and Cilley. In doing it they are less true to them-selves, than are the Democracy of the North, who seldom fail to kick all fanatics out of the pareovered with a variety of sweetmeats, of which ty. For one-thousanth part of the offence of Jo-seph Cilley, John P. Hale was thrown overhoard; vet the Whigs not only countenance their fa-natics, but rescue ours when we would give them their desert.

At the above meeting John P. Hale was for-

mally put in nomination for next President, and with Joseph Cilley's assent! How will the 'Universal Whig party' rally for an 'Independent Democrat?'

Mr. Clay (says the Union) has been named by two of the Whig presses of Kentucky to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States which may occur by Governor Morehead's de-clining a re-election. The Lexington "Observer" -Mr. Clay's neighbor-republishes the articles of nomination, and regrets the agitation of the question, as calculated to divide the Whigs, in the same manner as the squabbles of the Whig editors in New York upon the election of a Governor are distracting the Whigs of that State. The "Observer," however, does not put aside the crown in the name of Mr. Clay. All that it ventures to say is, that "in regard to the other question—as to the return of Mr. Clay to the Senate, which is also agitated-we sprak with great reluctance, since we know that from our location and vicin ty to Ashland, an importance is likely to be attached to what we may say wholly unjustified by facts. We know nothing whatever of Mr. Clay's wishes or intentions, except that we think we know Mr. Clay well enough to know that he will deeply regret the agitation of the subject in the public prints in connexion with his name. But what we took up this subject for was simply to ask of our friends if it be not best to let this whole business test with the Legislature, the members of which are just about as well acquainted with the public men of the State, as we of the press can be."

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The New York Commercial has the Buenos The following paragraph is translated from the Gaceta, the official journal at Buenos Ayres: Parris, in the county of Louisa, immediately untral and convenient place, the house of Micajah
Parris, in the county of Louisa, immediately untine of Goochland, and about equitine minister, resident there, in order that he
time minister, resident there, in order that he
time minister, resident there, in order that he "It is gratifying to us to announce that H. E. Mr. Wise, Minister of the United States at the tion, that the Government of the U.S. teletely disapproved of the conduct of Mr. Hop-kins in Paraguay—that it has directed him ima gentleman every way qualified, if elected, to mediately to return home, for having transcended the limits which had been marked out to him as a simple official messenger to obtain information respecting Paraguay, and communicate it to his respecting Paraguay, and communicate it to his Government—and that the Government of the United States declined at present to acknowledge the independence of Paraguay, and was resolved not to embarrass on its part with any kind of difficulty the Argentine Government, in order and tutored in the school of Democracy from his infancy. We have written this without consulting action might not be entrammelled in its honorable resistance against the armed intervention in the river Plate. The Gaceta gives a long account of the ceremonies attendant upon the leave taken of Mr. Brent, late U. S. charge d'affaires

Mr. Brent, Jr., and the U. S. consul, had arrived at Entre Rios, on their way to Paraguay, bearing important despatches. The Government 63,945 of Entre Rios furnishing them with a fast sailing vessel to prosecute their journey.

> STEAMERS PURCHASED.-The Boston Post says: - "The ship Massachusetts and barque Edith, both propellers, of this port, have been purchased by the U. S. Government, the former at \$10,000, and the latter at \$17,000 less than their first cost when ready for sea. The Government has certainly made an excellent bargain, for two more beautiful and well built vessels belong not to any port in the country. We saw them both built, and therefore speak confidently."

COMPARATIVE POWER OF THE CHIEF NATIONS OF EUROPE.—In England the number of inhabitants is 28,000,000, on 90,950 square miles, or 368 per square mile; in France the population is 34,700,000, ou 154,000 square miles, or 225 per square mile; in Australia and the square miles of 225 per square miles. tria there are 37,500,000 inhabitants, on 204,000 square miles, or 184 per square mile; in Prussia the population is 15,500,000, on 80,450 square miles, or 181 per square mile; in Russia, in Europe, the population is 50,500,000, scattered on the enormous quantity of 2,000,000 of square miles, being but 2½ persons to each square mile. At nearly the same period the public debt and revenue of each of the public debt and revenue of each of these powers were as fol-

lows: £53 400 000 £813.800.000 38,480,000 20,880,000 8,320,000 68,000.000 17.360,000 61,500,000

Thus England is indebted to the extent of thirteen times its revenue, while France and Russia Passage and Fare, from Richmond or Pe-We understand (says the Union) that the Miaportion, the number of soldiers in the whole British Empire being 410,000; in France, 363,-

ANTI-RENT CONVENTION .- It will be Seen from the annexed dispatch, (says the New York Journal of Commerce,) that the Anti-Rent Convention have adopted the Whig candidate for Governor, and the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Silas Wright was too resolute in putting down their rebellion, to re-ceive their favor hereafter. But whether he will lose more votes than he will gain, in consequence of their hostility, will be shown by the

The fact that they have adopted Young for their candidate, renders it desirable that the views of this gentleman on the Anti-Rent question should be distinctly avowed. [Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

ALBANY, Oct. 6, 1846.

The Anti-Rent Convention of Delegates from Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Ulster, Montgo-mery, Schoharie, Delaware and Sullivan counties, after four hours' debate, resolved to nominate Young for Governor, and Gardiner for Lt.
Governor Also, for Canal Commissioners, they
took one of the Whig and one of the Democratic nominees, Messrs. Clowes and Hudson.

Attempts of the Partizan Whigs to Injure the Administration in connection with the Mexican

The bitter partizans in New Orleans, (says the Mississippian,) recently attempted a meeting in opposition to the administration. The following account of what occurred is both amusing and in-

structing:
"After Col. Randal Hunt and several other gallant Whig orators had addre-sed the meeting in atrains of sublime, withering and superhuman eloquence, Mr. Sawyer, of the Tropic, rose, strong indignation being depicted on his countenance, and offered he following preamble and re-

Whereas, James K. Polk, President of the U. States, has made an infamous proposition to the Senate to effect a dishonorable peace with Mex-

Resolved, That the measure thus recommended is calculated to tarnish the honor of the American arms, to encourage the enemy's insolence, and to reflect eternal disgrace upon the United States.

Resolved, That the citizens of Louisiana, more particularly that portion of them who rejoice in the name of Whigs, will never recognize any treaty of peace with Mexico, ven should it be concluded and afterwards ratified by both parties—but that we will rally under the guidance of the immortal Gaines, and make war on our own hook, till the Republic of Mexico is subverted, and the hated name of Mexican erased from the page of

The question on the adoption of the resolutions being about to be put-some one in the crowd moved an amendment, which denounced as traitors and cowards all American citizens who approved the President's proposition.

Here Mr. Sawyer looked blank; he declared

the amendment to be inconvenient as it implica-ted in its censure the principal men of the Whig party. The individual who offered the amend-ment insisted that the question should be taken insisted that the question should be taken upon it. Great excitement and uproar ensued, during which Mr. Sawyer's spectacles were broken, Col. Peters cried shame, and Col. Humbug jumped out of the window. The meeting finally broke up in a row."

The Secretary of the Treasury, (says the N. Y. Evening Post,) has been in this city several days, and, we understand, offered to sell the deposit banks Treasury notes from three to four millions of dollars, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, which proposition was declined. The banks offered to take them at 6 per cent, per an-

OCEAN STEAMERS .- The Boston Transript says the amount of duties paid upon goods imported in the steamers last year exceeded one million dollars, and was equal to one twenty-fith of the entire duties collected in the United States! A conclusive proof of the benefits of ocean steam navigation

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF RICHMOND. High Water this day, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 .- Arrd., schrs. Roches-Bingham, from Richmond, and Juliet, Woglam, from Petersburg.

NORFOLK, Oct 7—Sailed, schr. W. W.
Wyer, Boush, for Richmond. In Hampton Roads
— Barque G. Gordon, from Philadelphia, for Port

York, for Richmond, passed through Hampton Roads yesterday.

JAMES RIVER CANAL. RICHMOND, OCTOBER 8.

ARRIVED, Canal Boat Exit. C. S. Burks, from Lynch-burg, with produce, to S. J. Jones, H. Ludlam & Co., Preston & Enders, L. D. Crenshaw, Bros. & Co., H. Fisher, Jas. C. Spotts and H. W & J. J. Fry & Co.
Boat L. D. Crenshaw, T. O. Anderson, from

Lynchburg, with produce, to B. Peyton, Wm. Anderson, Jr., L. D. Crenshaw, Bros. & Co., H. Ludlam & Co. and S. J. Jones.

Boat Virginia, J. Rives from Scottsville, with produce, to E. G. Tompkins & Co. and B. Fey-

Boat Davy Crockett, Phelps, from Lock 44, with pig iron, to J. R. Triplett & Son and W. Anderson, Jr. Boat Geo. Washington, J. A. Hix, from Elk Creek, with pig iron, to Crenshaw, Bros. & Co.

CLEARED,

Boat Ben. Franklin, P. Pamplin, with 441 tons mdze., to Bent Creek and Lynchburg. Boat Old Virginia, J. Parsons, with mdze., to

Boat Flying Lucy, C. Leake, with 341 tons mdze., to Mile-stone 44, Columbia, Lock 18 and Rev. Mr. Kingsford will address the Armory

and Tredegar Total Abstinence Society, at the Armory, this evening at halt past 7 o'clock. DRIVATE BOARDING .- A few young

I ladies going to School, can be accommodated with Board at Mr. D. M. Branch's. Residence on Franklin Street, in the house recently occupied by Dr. W. S. Plumer. FENDERS, AND SHOVEL AND TONGS.

The subscribers have just received a fine assortment of brass, bronzed, green and iron Fenders; Steel, bronzed and brass-headed and

iron Shovel and Tongs; also, Pokers of every variety, which we are now selling at very low prices. Call and see them at 111 Broad street, sign of the Hand Saw. Oct. 9 CLARKSON & GARDNER. COLLEGE SERMONS.—Twelve College Sermons; by Reverend Professor Deems, of Chapel Hill, University North Carolina, in one

volume, 12mo. Price \$1. Just published, and NASH & WOODHOUSE. Oct. 9

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBAC-CO.—Superior article of James Thomas, Jr's Virgin Gold Leat Chewing Tobacco; James Fisher Jr's Virgin Gold Leaf Chewing Tobacco; Kanaster, Kinikanut, Cut and Dry, Oronoko and other Smoking Tobacco, for sale by R. M. ZIMMERMAN, 165 Main Street, nearly opposite the Exchange Bank.

THE ARTISTS OF AMERICA-1 vol. A 8vo., containing biographical Sketches and Portraits on steel of the following eminent ar-Washington Allston, Henry Inman,

Charles G. Stuart, Benjamin West, John Trumbull, James De Veaux, Rembrandt Peale and Thomas Crawford. Also, an engraving from Jermain's Painting Oct. 9 DRINKER & MORRIS.

Fall Arrangement. CHANGE OF HOUR AND FARE. ONE DOLLAR TO NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, AND FIVE DOLLARS THROUGH TO BALTIMORE, By the James River and Bay Boats.

The swift and comfortable boats,

The swift and comfortable boats,

CURTIS PECK, and ALICE,

Captains John Davis and J. N. Brough, leave
the wharf at Rocketts alternately every morning
(Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, for Portsmouth
and Norfolk, and meet one of the Bay Boats in Hampton Roads for Baltimore by 3 o'clock. Returning, the Curtis Peck and Alice leave Norfolk alternately every morning (Sundays ex-cepted) at 6 o'clock, meet one of the Bay Boats from Baltimore, and touch at all the landings on the river, going and returning.

Passengers going from Richmond or Petersburg by this cheap and comfortable route, will

have a fine view of the splendid scenery on James River, about Hampton Roads, Portsmouth, Norlolk, Rip Raps, and Old Point Comfort, and arrive in Baltimore by 6 o'clock the next morning, without any extra charge or loss of sleep, in time to take either of the many routes leaving there that morning, and can arrive in Washington City to breakfast; or transact a day's business in Baltimore and return that evening a 4 o'clock, in the same Boat, and arrive in Petersburg the next evening by 1 o'clock, and Richmond by half past 3 o'clock; making the round trip to Baltimore and back to Richmond in less

and Dinner on the River Boats, and Supper and Lodging on the Bay Boats included,)
Oct. 9

HASKINS & LIBB HASKINS & LIBBY.

For To-morrow—Six Grand Capitals of \$10,000 in one Lottery. Whole Tickets only \$10.

Oct. 9

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

RICHMOND MARKETS, OCTOBER 8. TOBACCO .- There is very little doing, and no change to notice in the article for the past week. We quote lugs at from \$1 00 to 1 50; common leaf \$2 00 to 3 00; middling \$3 25 to

4 00; good and fine shipping, \$4 00 to 6 00; extra manufacturing \$6 00 to 8 00.

FLOUR—The news by the last steamer made no change in the market. Very superior lots of "Baker's flour" will bring 35 75. Retail trade Stock light, and but little arriving. CORN-Corn 65 a 67 1-2 c., sales.

OATS-None arriving.
WHEAT-110 to 120 cts., according to quality. WHEAT OFFAL-Bran 10 cents; Shorts 15 ents; Brown Stuffs 20 cents; Ship Stuffs 30 cts. PROVISIONS.—Bacon: Smithfield and City Cured 6 a 61 cts. for hog round; Western Sides a 61 cts; Shoulders 4 a 41 cts. LARD 7 a 81 cents. FISH-Herrings, doll at \$4 for No. 1. Shad 51 SALT-\$1 60 a 1 65 from the wharf. LIME-65 cents from vessels. COTTON-7; a 8; cents per lb.

STOCK MARKET. Reported by Beverley Blair, licensed Stockbroker, State six per cents-par value, \$100-held at \$104.

Corporation 6 per cents—par value, \$100—last sales \$102.

James River and Kanawha Bonds, guaranteed by the State—par value, \$100—held at par and interest.

Exchange Bank Stock—par value, \$100—last sales 102.

Farmers' Bank Stock—par value, \$100—last sales \$93, but held generally at \$94.

Virginia Bank Stock—par value, \$70—\$64 a 65.

Manchester Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Stock—par value, \$100—last sales \$95, but may now be had at something less.

omething less.

Richmond Fire Association Stock-par value, \$20-\$294.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Stock—par value, \$100—held at \$75. Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Certificates of Pebt—par value, \$100—92 to \$93. Richmond and Louisa Railroad Stock—par value, \$100

PETERSBURG MARKETS, Oct. 8. Tobacco—Receipts, as usual at this season, light; demand chiefly for manufacturing. Lugs \$1,25 to 1,75. Leat, common, 2,23 to 3; middling 3,25 to 3,50; good 4 to 5,50; fine none.

1846. Inspection in Petersburg, 8,524
Do. Richmond, 19,611
Do. Lynchburg, 8,504 21.912 10,692 Corron-The accounts of injury to the Western crop by Caterpillars, &c., has caused an advance on both sides of the Atlantic. The new crop comes in slowly, and the manufacturers in this part of the country wanting supplies. The price has been run up to 9 cts. and upwarda sale is reported to have been made at 91 for prime new. There is no stock on hand, and sup-

olies very moderate for the season.

WHEAT—The accounts from Europe have aused a further advance. Sales to-day, 1 10 to 15; receipts light. FLOUR-Last week sales were made at 41 dollars for country and 41 for town mills. To day is asked for country—little in market,
Conn—Sales at 65 cents for old—no new

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 8 P. M. We are as yet without any tidings from New York relative to the Great Britain.

The flour market has been dull to-day, with a slight decline. A sale of 1,000 bbls. fresh ground

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.] NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 2 P. M. Business generally is in suspense, awaiting foeign advices. The flour market is inactive, and prices a little on the decline. Sales of Western

was made at £5 25.

brands at \$5 62. Genesce the same price. Southern brands \$5 37 to 5 56.

There is no special change in Grain. Wheat, red, good to prime, 1 to 1 02. Some superior loss Genesee at 1 10 to 1 18. Southern Yellow Corn 73 to 75 cents; Oats 36 a 38 cents; Rye 75 ern brands \$5 37 to 5 56.

Whiskey is selling at 25 a 251 cents per gallon. Cotton continues firm at the advanced rates-

Attention is invited to the sale of the valuable farm, Negroes, Stock, and large amount of other personal property, to take place at Enfield, in King Wil-liam county, on WEDNESBAY next, the 14th instantbeing all the real and personal estate of Eldred W. Sat-terwhite, deceased. See advertisement in Enquirer of September 29 and October 6.

ENVELOPES AND NOTE PAPER. CRY righly Embossed and Lace Enveloper Silver and gold bordered Envelopes Ultramarine, Carmine and green bordered Envelopes. Trilateral, plain and tancy Envelopes Super satin and fine plain Envelopes

NOTE PAPERS.
Superfine Satin Note, various sizes Gilt hordered Note, in quarter ream packages Richly Embossed Ornamental Note Mourning and Half Mourning Note For sale, wholesale and retail, by DRINKER & MORRIS,

Dealers in fine Stationery, Blank Books, &c. BONNETS, RIBBONS, &C. W. & E. P. CARPENTER & CO., No. 1, Exchange Block, Fourteenth Street, call

Mathematics in French text books in her school, but also dines with her family, in order to converse with his scholars in that language, so as to impart that facility of expression which can only be acquired by constant exercise. Oct. 9-d1t&c2t

low rates offered by Mr. King. CHARLES F. FISHER, Two doors below the Post Office.

Bigger's Office, Basement Rooms, Eagle Hotel, 13th street.

For this Evening #Friday | —drawing received at half past 7 o'clock. Prizes: \$20,000, 7,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,644, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 300, 20 of 200, 200 of 100, &c. 78 Nos., 13 drawn. Wholes \$5.

200 of 100, &c. 78 Nos., 13 drawn. Wholes \$5.
Also, the Dollar Lottery—Prizes: \$4,000, 803, 500, 350, 200, 127, &c. 78 Nos., 13 drawn. Sales close at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. Packages, single tickets and shares for sale by

J. B. BIGGER. Drawn Nos. of Pokomoke Lottery, Class 190: 39 45 10 22 5 61 21 62 36 2 12. Drawn Nos, of Delaware Lottery, Class 239: 13 17 1 31 14 75 15 56 49 70 4 62 67. Oct. 9

MANAGERS' OFFICE.-D. PAINE & CO., Richmond, Virginia. Drawn Nos. of the Grand Consolidated, Exira, 9:
65 10 67 56 74 48 6 4 38 22 27 58 77.
Half, 22 27 58, a prize of \$3,500, sold to a gentlema in Richmond, and paid at sight by PURCELL.
Whole, 22 48 7, also sold and paid by PURCELL. 827 \$4,000, 3,500, 1,250, 1,000, 2 of 500, and about 50 mall prizes, sold and paid by PURCELL in the last 30

Drawn Nos. of Pokomoke Lottery, Class 189:
48-34-64-28-40-17-44-23-62-37-49-38.
Half Ticket, Nos. 23-38-64, \$200, sold and paid by
PURCELL.

Drawn Nos. of Delaware Lottery, Class 238: 24 4 21 60 9 15 72 51 52 35 62 54 76 1 69. Drawn Nos. of Pokomoke, Class 190: 39 45 10 22 5 61 21 62 36 2 12. Drawn Nos. of Delaware, Class 239: 13 17 1 31 14 75 15 56 49 70 4 62 67. For This Evening—\$20,000, 7,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,641 40, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. 78 Nos., 13 drawn. Tickets \$6.

Also, the Dollar Lottery—\$4,000, &c. 78 Nos., 13

MARRIAGES.

Married, on Thursday morning, the 5th October, by the Reverend James B. Taylor, Mr. PATTERSON M. WARD of this city, to Miss ADELINE T. LEONARD, formerly of Charles City County. DEATHS.

DEATHS.

With feelings of intense regret, we have to dip our pen in mourning, and be the herald of announcing the death of our dear and lamented brother. CARTER TRICE, in the 98th year of his age, who left us for an other and better world on Friday, the 11th September, at his residence, in the county of King & Queen. The deceased had been suffering for a long time with that most painful of diseases, Chronic Diorrhoa, but such was his resignation to the will of his heavenly Master, that the murmings of discontent were never known to escape his lips. In the prime of manhood, he disengaged himself from the allurements of the world, and became a follower of the meck and lowly Jesus; immediately after, he connected himself with the Baptist Church, and from that time to the period of his death, wore the Christian costume with spotless purity. He acted as deacen and superintendent of the Sunday School a number of years previous to his death in Lower King and Queen Church. Oh! may the lood enable his bereaved brethren to fill the vacuum caused by the departure of their inestimable brother. It is indeed pannful to reflect on the loss of so useful a citizen, for in all the relations of life he acted well his part. The foul tongue of slander was never known to say aught against his spotless character. It was altogether unconsonant with his high sense of honor to condescend to any thing grovelling in its nature. As a huaband, he was kind and affectionate, as a parent, tender; as a master, indulgent even to a fault; as a friend, faithful; and in all the relations and avocations of life, the garment of christianity was never known to be thrown aside. He left a wife and five children. "To drop the tear of memory o'er his narrow bed." In comemisting the death of this authors.

be thrown aside. He left a wife and five children
"To drop the tear of memory o'er his narrow bed."
In contemplating the death of this pions man, it reminds us of the death-bed scene of the immortal Addison. This pious and lamented author when expiring said, with a calm smile to his sceptical step-son, "See how fearlessly and happy a Christian can die;" and he to whom we are paying this last tribute of respect, when beholding the dim shores of time fast receding from his view, caught the agentzed looks of his wife and children, as they bent over his couch to take the and children, as they bent over his couch to take t last fond adieu, and said to them in a serche voice, am not afraid to die." That hiesest Saviour on who he had ever leaned for support, manifested himse more visible in the all-trying hour of death. A sho more visible in the all-trying hour of death. A short time before he breathed his last, he was heard to exclaim, "O Lord Jesus," and soon after his spirit, untertered from the clay tenement which bound a to earth, took its flight on seraphic wings to those realms of eternal felicity, where grief is a stranger and blue everjasting. Oh! with what truth do we say, that it is religion alone that can bonish fear in a dying from. Write we offer to the family our heartfelt conductance, we can assure them that we believe their loss to be its gain, and we must be permitted to raise our warning voice in telling his unconverted children to endeavor to prepare to meet him in Heaven.

Died, at Macon, Powhatan county, Virginia, the residence of his brother in law, John Spears, Eq., on Sunday night, the 20th September, 1846, Mr. SAMCET, B. DRAKE, a most amiable, respected and beloved citizen. Nature had endowed him with a strong mind, a pure heart, a vigorous intellect, and a sound judgment, and jeducation had added to these the advantages of learning and intelligence. In early life he had studied law, and prepared himself for the honors and profits of the legal profession. But his modesty was too extreme and invincible to allow the free play of his mental culties upon the public forum, and very soon after his qualification, he abandomed it, and since, with the exception of a short mercantile enterprise, has been engaged in the energy retired and congental pursuits of the farm, which he cultivated with much skill and successible was an exemplary and consistent member of the Baptist Church, whose religion was exhibited not less in practice than in faith; and of him it may be truly said, he died in peace with both God and man. He leaves a devoted wife and live interesting children to mount their irreparable loss, besides many near and dear relatives, and a large circle of kind friends, to interningle the tears of sorrow and of sympathy with them, upon the occasion of their sail be reavenment. But yet they have their consolation in this assumance of the Saviour, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God?"

The Richmond Whig and Reignon-Herald, also, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama papers requested to copy. Died, at Macon, Powhatan county, Virginia, the r

copy.

Died, on Thursday evening, the 1st Ostober, Colonel BYRD C. WHLLIS, of this town. He was been an gust 29th, 17et. His age was, therefore, 65 years. During the war, he served in the regalar army with the rank of Capitain of Infantry, but as his mouve for entering into the service was a purely patriotic one, he did not continue in the army after the war. This was almost the only instance in which he ever held a public station. The rest of his life, except a residence of eleven years, from 1825 to 1856, in Florida, was spent here. Those who know him, will long remember the many instances of kinduess of heart by which his whole lite was marked.—[Fredericksberg Herald.]

Died, on Sunday, the 4th October, at Midlothian, the residence of Major A S. Wooldradge, after a long and aufuel illness, Mr. CHASTAIN CLARKE, in the 56th ear of his age. Died, on Tuesday, the 6th October, in this City, Mrs. CATHARINE HOWELL, consort of Captain John J. Howell, in the 40th year of her age.

INFORMATION WANTED INFORMATION WANTED

OF JOSEPH NEWTON TAYLOR, who left the residence of his father, fiving near Stanardsvalle,
Greene county, Va., on the 31st of August last. He left
his home without the least cause, Laving received no
unkind treatment, or manifesting any complaint, prior
to his absence. He is about sixteen years of age, dark
skin, black eyes, five feet six inches high. He carried
with him no clothes except those he had on, which consisted only of a pair of white pants and an old palm leaf
hat. Any information concerning him or his where
abouts will be thankfully received by his distressed jatents and friends. Letters on the subject should be addressed by TAYLOR. dressed to
Oct. 9-c2t
Stanardsville, Greene county, Va

Oct. 9—C2t Stanardsville, Greene county, Va.

IN Powhatan County Court, October 5th, 1846;
On the motion of George Taylor, who, by nearriage and by purchase, is interested in the Estate of William Moseley, (L.,) late of this county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that Armistead T. Towness the surviving Executor of the said William Moseley, (L.) be summoned to appear here at the next Court to be held for this county, to give additional security for the performance of his duty as Executor sforesuid; and it appearing to the Court that the said Armistead T. Towness of not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered, that a copy of this order be published weekly for three weeks successively, in one of the Richmond newspapers, as notice to the said Armistead T. Towness of the application aforesaid.

A Copy—Teste.

tion aforesaid. A Copy-Teste, Oct. 9-cw3w WM. S. DANCE, C. W. Exchange Block, Fourteenth Street, call the attention of buyers to their extensive stock of BONNETS, which is now complete in every department. The assortment is much larger than usual, and includes every variety of fashionable Goods.

RIBBONS.—The largest assortment in the State, of entirely new and rich patterns, in great variety of style and quality.

A full assortment of Flowers, Feathers, and other Trimming Goods.

Also, Band Boxes, Dress Whalebone, &c.
Being Manufacturers, and dealing exclusively in the above Goods, gives us advantages not possessed by other houses, and enables us to offer our Goods at prices which defy competition in any market.

Oct 9—3m

MRS. GEN. CARRINGTON begs leave to Correct a report which has reached her, that she is not in the city. She is at her post, with a corps of zealous and efficient teachers, who, she doubts not, will give satisfaction to all her patrons. Mr. Michard, who brings such high recommendations as a French Teacher, left Washington and came to Richmond at her sole instance; and not only teaches French, together with Geography, Arithmetic, and some other branches of graphy, Arithmetic, and some other branches of graphy. PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

100 to 200,000 fresh land, lying in clover for the last we years.

One third of the purchase money will be required in cash, the halance will be accommodating to the purchaser, and possession given immediately.

Application can made to the subscriber, living on the estate, a. it is presumed none will purchase without first viewing for themselves.

Oct. 9-c4w

D. J. CLAHEORNE, Se. POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

Valuable New Law Books, AT KING'S OLD STAND.

WARTON'S CRIMINAL LAW—being a Vireatise on the Criminal Law of the United States, comprising a digest of the Penal Statutes of the General Government, and of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia—together with American authorities upon criminal law in general.

Equitable Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery—comprising its rise, progress, and final establishment—to which is prefixed a concise account of the leading doctrines of Common Law, &c. &c., by George Spence, Esq.

De Hart's Courts Martial—observations on Military Law, and the constitution and practice of Courts Martial; with a summary of the law of evidence, as applicable to military trials of the Army and Navy of the U. States—by Wm. C. De Hart, Captain of 2d Regiment of Artillery.

The Principles of Pleading, by B. Tocker, Professor of Law in William and Mary College, Va.

All new Law Books received as soon as published, and sold by the Subscriber at the same very low rates offered by Mr. King.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

OPINION OF THE PRESS. From the Sentinel and Reformer, Worcester, Mass June, 1845. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHEERY.

The beneficial effects of this remedial composition are astonishing to the world, and make it one of the most popular medicines now known. For Coughs, Colds, and Consumptive cases, its curative powers established by numerous testimonials of the highest character. In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from neglected Colds, it has been used with undeviating success, and inundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine.

None genuine without the written signature of 4. Butts.

SOT A fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine constantly on hand, and for sale by Oct. 2 GAYNOR & WOOD, Druggists.

HICKORY HILL FOR SALE

THIS valuable estate will be soid publicly on the light day of November, 1846, if fair, it not, the next fair day. It lies on Willin' river, in the county of Camber land, and contains about 1,060 acres, of which about 350 is low grounds, 350 cleared high land, and the lalance in woods. It is well adapted to the growth of the bacco, wheat, corn and oats, and has all of the necess by houses ju the cultivation of these crops; also, a good welling house, with orchards, and every thing necessity for the comfort of a family. It is situated immediately upon a navigable stream, about haif way between the two villages of Cairo and Curdsville, both of within places afford a market for wheat. It is also within a miles of Farmville. The fertility of this estate, its location as regards health and society, and its easy acression market, constitute it one of the most valuable extise, a middle Virginia. Previous to the sale, there will be a crop of wheat seeded on the land, and every thing kept in proper condition for the next year's cultivation of the estate.

TERMS—Equal payments of one, two and there ware. HICKORY HILL FOR SALE

in proper condition for the next)
estate.

TERMS—Equal payments of one, two and three years
Immediately after the sale of the land, the Stock.
Crops of all sorts, and Plantation Utensils, will be sold.
The Stock is very superior.
There will also be sold, at the same time, a very superior Plano.
The subscriber, living on the Estate, will take peature in showing it to any person wishing to purchase, or in attending to any communication addressed to him, and the peature of the peature

TURPIN'S OFFICE.—Lottery draws to-day at the Exchange Hotel, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Highest Prize \$4,000. 75 Nos., 12 drawn. Whole Tickets \$1; haives 50 cents; quarters 25 cents. For sale at TURPIN'S OFFICE.

TURPIN'S OFFICE.

TORPIN'S OFFICE.

In attending to any communication addressed at Langhonne's Tavern, Cumberland. Oct. 9—cwtds

W.M. A PERKINS Oct. 9—cwtds

FOR HIRE.—We have for hire a good Fig. Hand, from the country.

FOR HIRE.—We have for hire a good Field Hand, from the country.
Oct. 8

N. B. & C. B. HILL.